



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

with some marked floral characters, they probably should be referred as varieties, one of *B. hirsuta* and the other of *B. oligostachya*. No. 24 of the collection, erroneously distributed as *B. hirsuta*, is one of the forms (*B. oligostachya*, var. *major*), but smaller than those raised from seed. The other form was not represented in the collection.

#### Notes on Some Subjects Referred to in the December Bulletin.

*Euphrasia officinalis* (xiii., p. 232) is by no means rare in Nova Scotia and the Island of Cape Breton. It usually grows on exposed hilly ground, on dry, gravelly or sandy knolls, or sunny slopes, where the grass is stunted. It abounds on many such spots on the hills overlooking Bedford Basin, the large sheet of water into which Halifax Harbor opens out at its upper or northern end; also on the hills around Sydney Harbor, Cape Breton, and in many other places in this and neighboring Provinces. As in Britain, it is here confined mostly to localities not far from the seashore. In the Manual Dr. Gray speaks of the American form as "a dwarf variety, with very small flowers," and in the Synoptical Flora, the Maine and Canada plant is treated as a European introduction—the indigenous form of the White Mountains being referred to the variety *Tatarica*, under which De Candolle, in the Prodrômus, includes the eastern European and Asiatic plant. I know of no reason for regarding our common Canadian form otherwise than as indigenous. It is possible that stray introduced plants may occur occasionally, for a few days ago a specimen was brought me to name as large as any I have seen in England, and with the robust look of the English plant.

*Alchemilla vulgaris*, also noticed on same page of BULLETIN, in an editorial note, was first observed at Lucyfield, Halifax County, in the summer of 1864. There is but one patch, which I have seen in flower during every subsequent season; but it does not spread. Botanists here have not noticed it elsewhere. It would consequently be of interest to note the "roadside" localities more specifically in a future number of the BULLETIN. The *Alchemilla* is an introduced plant of European origin (as you state); and I had not regarded the one patch found in 1864

as sufficient to establish it as a permanent immigrant. If you will kindly indicate the other places where observed in Nova Scotia, I shall be glad to visit them, and report whether the plant appears to be taking hold. I have a specimen from Newfoundland. It would be an additional favor if minute details were given of the Nova Scotia locality for the exceptionally rare *Schizæa pusilla*, which we are anxious to find. Grand Lake, as its name implies, is a very large lake, but my summer residence is within walking distance of the civilized end of it, so that it would be quite easy for me to visit any part of its shores.

The notices of *Erica cinerea* and *Calluna* on Nantucket are very interesting. A case has occurred here of the artificial introduction of *Calluna*, within the last few years, in a manner somewhat similar to that indicated for the *Erica cinerea* on Nantucket. My friend Mr. P. Jack had a collection of native ferns sent from the Island of Arran, on the west coast of Scotland, which he planted on his property of Bellahill, near Halifax, in a wild, shaded, moist situation, in the immediate vicinity of which were patches of black bog earth. A few years ago, subsequent to the planting of the ferns, he observed springing up two young healthy plants of *Calluna vulgaris*. They had germinated in the black earth at the side of a path, and are now growing vigorously, and promise to establish a permanent patch; but they have not yet flowered. The facts detailed by Mr. Willis, and the one just mentioned, show that *Erica* and *Calluna* may both be introduced in the soil attached to the roots of imported trees or plants. I would like, however, to add that this in nowise invalidates the belief of many of us that *Calluna* is an indigenous American plant. It apparently belongs to the class of American plants, now not small, which are both "indigenous and introduced." The facts have been pretty fully printed, and I shall be glad to send a copy of my paper, published some years ago, to any botanical student who may desire to look into them. The *Calluna*, like *Corema*, is apparently one of the remnants of a lost Atlantic Flora.

With reference to a previous notice of *Corema Conradii*, it may be mentioned that I observed immense quantities of it this season growing, in a perfectly gregarious, heath-like manner, in the

western part of Kings County and the adjoining eastern part of Annapolis County, in this Province. It was particularly noticed between the railway stations of Bridgetown and Aylesford, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and will readily catch the eye of every botanical traveler over the line.

Will Mr. Redfield kindly say whether it was the larger or smaller petalled variety of *Ænothera biennis* that was observed by him, and noted in his Island Flora (p. 246). I have noticed the latter on our shores, the former inland in one or two places.

Mr. Safford's observations on the time of fruiting of *Buxbaumia aphylla* are quite in accordance with those made on the Sidlaw Hills in Scotland, and in Nova Scotia, where it is found in good condition only in spring-time. GEORGE LAWSON.

*Euphrasia officinalis*, L., is abundant at St. John and St. Andrews, N. B., and, though I have no notes of it elsewhere, I think I have seen it at other seaports on the Bay of Fundy. It is found by Prof. Fowler at Bathurst, in the extreme north of the province, where it is also abundant. Though regarded here as a native, its being most frequent near the older settlements would seem to favor the opinion that it has been introduced.

JAMES VROOM, St. Stephens, N. B.

[*Alchemilla vulgaris* was found at Digby, on the outskirts of the town in August, 1879, on the road toward "the Joggins." The locality for *Schizæa* at Grand Lake was near the "civilized end of it" where the railroad runs. There is an island at this end and there was either a saw-mill or tannery. At a point on the shore between the outlet of a stream carrying saw-dust from the above and a line drawn from the eastern end of the island to the shore, on a hummock six inches above the stony beach, growing among the roots of *Osmunda regalis* and *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, there were found a few small plants of this rare fern, with the dry brown fronds of the previous year still attached. In a letter from A. H. McKay, dated September 10th, 1881, he says: "The margin of the Lake had been overrun by fires last fall and I fear the plants are destroyed." He made a careful search for it at that time.—ED.]